

Remarks

I. Introduction

Applicant is in receipt of the Office Action dated at March 30, 2006. Claims 14-19, 24/14, and 27 are pending in the present application. The Examiner has recited several grounds for objecting to and rejecting the present application. Examiner objected to the drawings for not including representations to the angular disposition of second section of the fatigue/relieving apparatus. In view of this objection to the drawings, the Examiner objected to the specification. The Examiner also has objected to claims 14-19, 24/14, and 27 for indefiniteness under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph. Lastly, the Examiner rejected pending claims 14-19, 24/14 and 27 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) for anticipation based on either Van Arsdell, U.S. Patent No. 2,118,540; Anson, U.S. Patent No. 2,134,020; or Laubach, U.S. Patent No. 1,575,848. Applicant will demonstrate herein that the objections and rejections have been overcome by this Response, thereby placing the present application in condition for allowance.

II. The Corrected Drawings Overcome the Examiner's Objection

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner objected to the drawings because "each part of the invention, e.g., the angle and the face in claim 14 should be designated by a reference numeral or character." Applicant has corrected the drawings as requested by the Examiner (Attachment B). Applicant respectfully submits six (6) Replacement Sheets of drawings. These changes to the drawings do not add new matter. As such, Applicant has traversed the Examiner's basis for objection to the drawings.

III. The Specification, As Amended, Overcome the Examiner's Objection

On page 4 of the Office Action, the Examiner objected to the specification for "failing to provide proper antecedent basis for the claimed the subject matter, such as, 'an angle,' in claim 14." Applicant has amended the specification to overcome this objection. These amendments do not add new matter. Therefore, this objection should be withdrawn.

IV. The Claims, As Amended Are Definitive.

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner contends that the terms “rigid,” “semi-rigid,” “flexible,” or “non-deformable” in claims 14 and 17 are indefinite. Applicant submits that these terms would be understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art in light of the present invention.

The Examiner contends that 14 and 17 are indefinite under 35 U.S.C. §§ 112, second paragraph, because of the recitation of the terms “rigid,” “semi-rigid,” “flexible,” and “non-deformable.” In particular, the Examiner asserts that these terms are indefinite because these terms “[are] not defined by the claim, the specification does not provide a standard for the requisite degree, and one of ordinary skill in the art would not be reasonably apprised of the scope of the invention.” Further, the Examiner contends that “it is unclear what range of Rockwell hardness of the material of the second section is required in order to be considered as terms “rigid,” semi-rigid, or flexible, or non-deformable.” Applicant submits that the claims are definite as will be shown.

Claims 14 and 17, include the terms “rigid,” “semi-rigid,” “flexible,” and “non-deformable.” Applicant has attached as Attachment A excerpts from the Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary. These excerpts demonstrate that each of the terms that the Examiner has contended is indefinite is a very common term that a person of ordinary skill in the art would understand with sufficiency to make and use the present invention. The attached excerpts make plain that a person of ordinary skill in the art would clearly understand the scope of the claims when “rigid,” “semi-rigid,” or “flexible,” or “non-deformable,” is used. As such, claims 14 and 17 would be definite in the hands of a person of ordinary skill in the art. Noting this, Applicant overcomes the Examiner’s indefiniteness rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as to the use of the terms “rigid,” “semi-rigid,” “flexible,” and “non-deformable,” and respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn with regard to claims 14 and 19.

The Examiner also rejected claims 15 and 17 for allegedly having no anticipated basis for the terms “a steering wheel” and “a peripheral portion of the steering wheel,” respectively. Applicant has amended the claims to remove any possible confusion on the part of the Examiner with regard to overcoming this obviousness rejection.

Noting the foregoing, Applicant has traversed each of the Examiner's basis for rejecting the claims for indefiniteness under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

V. Claims 14-19 Are Not Anticipated Under 35 § U.S.C. 102(b)

Claims 14-19, 24/14 and 27 are pending in the present application. In the current Office Action, claims 14-19, 24-14 and 27 have been rejected by the Examiner for anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102 (b) based on a three references. These references are U.S. Patent No. 1,575,848 to Laubach ("Laubach"), U.S. Patent No. 2,118,540 to Van Arsdel ("Van Arsdel"), and U.S. Patent No. 2,134,020 to Anson ("Anson"). More specifically, the Examiner relied on Van Arsdel or Anson for rejecting claims 14-17, 19/17, 24/14 and 27; and Laubach for rejecting claims 14, 18 and 19/18. Hereinafter, Applicant will demonstrate that claims 14-19, 24/14, and 27, as presently amended, place the present application in condition for allowance and the application should be passed to issue.

A. Applicable Law

In order for there to be anticipation under 35 U.S.C. §102, a single prior art reference must show each and every feature of the claimed invention in the same way. . *Brown v. 3M*, 265 F.3d 1349, 1351 (Fed. Cir. 2001) ("To anticipate, every limitation of the claimed invention must be found in a single prior art reference, arranged as in the claim"); *Kloster Speedsteel AB v. Crucible, Inc.*, 793 F.2d 1565, 1571 (Fed. Cir. 1986) ("absence from the reference of any claimed element negates anticipation"). Applicant submits that neither Van Arsdel, Anson, nor Laubach satisfy this standard for finding anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b).

B. Van Arsdel Does Not Anticipate Claims 14-19, 24/14, and 27

Claim 14 is an independent claim and claims 15-19, 24/14, and 27 depend from claim 14. As such, claims 15-19, 24/14, and 27 add features to claim 20.

In relying on Van Arsdel, the Examiner does not cite to any descriptions of the auto steering wheel handgrip disclosed in this reference but annotates the drawings for this purpose. Specifically, the Examiner annotated Figures 3 and 5 in an attempt to show what is being claimed in claim 14. The Examiner states that reference no. 4 equates to the first section and reference no. 2 equates to the second section of claim 14. Applicant submits that the Examiner fails to consider and appreciate all of the elements of the

second section because if he did, two things would be clear (i) the grip-rest is in a plane parallel with the one across the face of the steering wheel and (ii) there is a missing element.

Van Arsdel at column 2, lines 13-54 states:

The grip-rest 2 is concave longitudinally and about half of the rest extends over and part way across the steering wheel rim 3 in a manner to slope downwardly and inwardly of the rim. The outer edge 4 on the side, and 5 of the rear end of the concave, located above the rim, extends up into a marginal flange to be contacted by the inside of the ball of the thumb or by the bottom of the hand, depending upon which part of the hand is seated on the rest. These flanges 4 and 5 enable the operator instantly to feel any deviation of the car from a straight course and gives him something substantial to push against in resistance and also in rotating the wheel to steer the car around corners and curves and away from obstructions or bad places in the roadway.

The rotation of the steering wheel by hand pressure against the flanges 4 and 5 is assisted by the palm and fingers, which are wrapped around the rim of the wheel, and increase the fingerhold [on] the grip-rest 2, which is thickened and bifurcated to straddle the rim as shown in Fig. 6, is provided with recesses separated by ridges, here shown as three in number, 6, 7, and 8.... [See Figure 4]

The weight of the hand and arm are comfortably supported with the bottom of the hand resting in the concavity of the grip-rest as shown in Fig. 1, or with the ball of the thumb seated in the concavity as shown in Fig. 2....

My improved grip-rest may be formed integral with the rim of the steering wheel as shown in Fig. 8, but I prefer to make it removable as an attachment for any make of car and also to make it adjustable to suit the requirements or fancy of the driver. [Emphasis added]

A review of Figures 3 and 5, as annotated by the Examiner, attempts to show that the grip-rest of Van Arsdel is disposed outward at an angle α to a plane across the face of the steering wheel shows that the Examiner's position is misplaced. As the description above from Van Arsdel indicates, the grip-rest is disposed as shown in Figure 6 parallel to the plane across the face of the steering wheel not at angle to it. This is very clear because in each disposition of the grip-rest in the Figures, it is fixed in this parallel plane to support the thumb or part of the palm. It is also fixed so that it is not deformable so the driver can put extensive pressure on it (and it will not move) for steering the automobile (See underscored sections in the quotation above).

If the grip-rest were supposed to be at an angle commensurate with the present invention as the Examiner contends, its disposition would be shown differently in the drawings. As such, there is not support for the Examiner's contention that the grip-rest is disposed other than in the plane parallel to the plane across the form of the steering wheel. Accordingly, one skilled in the art would not understand the grip-rest in Van Arsdel to be disposed as the Examiner contends.

There is also no support in the description of the grip-rest in Van Arsdel that it will deform in any way out of interference with the operation of the steering wheel. Applicant submits he is justified in taking this position given the description of the connection of the grip-rest as shown in Figure 6 or the integrally formed grip-rest shown in Figure 8. Therefore, the grip-rest of Van Arsdel would not anticipate the invention as set forth in claim 14 because it is missing at least one element, i.e., Van Arsdel at least does not teach or suggest the features of the second section being deformable out of interference with the operation of the steering wheel as set forth in claim 14.

Noting in the foregoing, Applicant has demonstrated that the auto steering wheel grip-rest of Van Arsdel does not anticipate (or render obvious) the invention of claim 14. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the anticipation rejection based on Van Arsdel be withdrawn.

Claims 15-17, 19/17, 24/14, and 27 depend from claim 14. As such, each of these dependent claims includes all the features of claim 14. Therefore, claims 15-17, 19/17, 24/14, and 27 are not anticipated by Van Arsdel for the same reasons that claim 14 is not anticipated by this patent. Thus, Applicant has traversed the Examiner's basis for rejecting claims 15-17, 19/17, 24/14, and 27 for anticipation and respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn.

C. Anson Does Not Anticipate Claims 14-17, 19/17, 24/14, and 27

The Examiner has rejected claims 14-17, 19/17, 24/14, and 27 for anticipation based on Anson. Referring to the Figures of Anson, the Examiner states that reference no. 13 equates to the first section and reference no. 11 equates to the second section of claim 14. The Examiner has annotated Figure 8 to indicate that the steering wheel attachment of Anson is disposed at an angle α with respect to a plane across the face of

the steering wheel. Before addressing the Examiner's basis of rejection, Applicant submits that the description of the steering wheel attachment of Anson is germane to the Examiner's position on anticipation. Applicant also submits that if this description is taken into consideration, the Examiner should withdraw the anticipation rejection based on Anson.

In the description of the purpose of the steering wheel attachment in Anson, the patent states (Page 1, left column, lines 6-25):

I have found that in the driving of an automobile and particular when driving for extended periods of time over long distances, the normal manner of holding and manipulating the steering wheel, wherein both driver's hands grasp the wheel in positions which require the driver's arms to remain in a raised and more or less unnatural and uncomfortable position, considerable strain develops in the driver's hands, arms, shoulders and back particularly, and results in excess of fatigue, such as will frequently dull the driver's normal reflexes and alertness and thereby increase the danger of accidents.

To obviate these disadvantages, I have devised an attachment for steering wheels, which permits a driver to assume a completely comfortable and relaxed driving position, while at the same time, affords a means permitting the driver to at all times retain positive operating control of the steering wheel. [Emphasis added]

The steering wheel attachment of Anson is subsequently described in the patent. The following description is stated (Page 1, right column, line 49 – Page 2, left column, line 18):

The attachment comprises a hand grip portion 11, which is preferably of bulbular form.... Grip portion 11 normally extends downward from the wheel rim and is of suitable length to adapt same to extend to the region of the driver's lap so that it may be grasped by the driver's hand when his hand is resting in a normal comparable position in his lap. Grip portion 11...which will have sufficient pliability...to be deflected from its normal pendant position without adversely affecting the measure of control of the steering wheel movements afforded by the positive operating movement of the attachment, while at the same time, neck 12 will retain sufficient rigidity to permit operating movements of hand grip 11 to be positively communicated to the steering wheel rim for effective control of its movements. [Emphasis added]

Applicant submits that the steering wheel attachment of Anson does disclose all of the elements of claim 14. As set forth in the quotation above, the steering wheel attachment of Anson is a pliable structure that dangles downward from the bottom of the

steering wheel. It is further understood from the quotation above that in use the steering wheel attachment is grasped by the driver's hand while the arms and hands are resting in the driver's lap. There is no teaching in Anson that the steering wheel attachment can be disposed of any location other than at the bottom of the steering wheel where it dangles for use. The other dispositive of the hand grip at the top of rim is for situations where it is removed from use.

The Examiner has cited Anson at Page 2, Left Column, Lines 62-72, as teaching the deformability element of the second section in claim 14. As the quotation above demonstrates, when the Anson handgrip is in use, it is in the pendent position and used to steer the vehicle. If, during normal operations, the driver were to grab the steering wheel in an emergency situation, he would release the handgrip and grab the wheel, for example, at the 10 and 2 o'clock positions. In doing so, the pendent-hanging handgrip would not be deformed as set forth in claim 14 because it would not be in use. Moreover, if it were used, it would not be deformed out of interference but would be held to steer the vehicle.

The Examiner has stated the handgrip of Anson equates to deformation according to claim 14 because it may be moved from the bottom pendent position to the top of the steering wheel. When the handgrip is moved to the top, it is moved there to be purposefully out of use all the time so it will not be in a position to be deformed as set forth in the second section of claim 14.¹ In order to move the handgrip, it would be understood that the vehicle would have to be stopped, the handgrip detached and repositioned at the top, and reattached.

Given the foregoing, the steering wheel attachment of Anson at least does not indicate the element of the second section being disposed outward at an angle from the plane across the face of the steering wheel (Anson extends rearward) and it does not teach that the attachment will be deformable out of interference with the operation of the steering wheel as set forth in claim 14.

Applicant has demonstrated that claim 14 is not anticipated (or rendered obvious) by Anson and requests that the anticipation rejection based on this patent be withdrawn.

¹ Anson, page 2, left column, lines 68-72.

Claims 15-17, 19/17, 24/14, and 27 depend from claim 14. As such, each of these dependent claims includes all the features of claim 14. Therefore, claims 15-17, 19/17, 24/14, and 27 are not anticipated by Anson for the same reasons that claim 14 is not anticipated by this patent. Applicant has traversed the Examiner's basis for rejecting claims 15-17, 19/17, 24/14, and 27 for anticipation and respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn.

D. Laubach Does Not Anticipate Claims 14, 18, and 19/18

The Examiner has rejected claims 14, 18, and 19/18 for anticipation based on Laubach. In formulating the rejection based on Laubach, the Examiner has not relied on any part of the disclosure in that patent but has annotated the drawings to allegedly show that Laubach teaches each and every feature of claim 14. The Examiner states that reference nos. 7 and 8 of the knob 2 equates to the first section and reference no. 10 equates to the second section of claim 14. Applicant submits that the Examiner's reliance on Laubach is misplaced.

Laubach states the following with regard to the knobs attached to the steering wheel (Page 1, line 43 – 71):

By particularly considering the Figures 2 and 3, it will be seen that the knobs 2 are secured to the rim of the wheel 1 by means of securing screws 4, these screws being threaded as indicated at 5 longitudinally through the knobs 2, and extending for quite a distance through the entire length of the knobs, thereby efficiently bracing the same. The inner ends of the knobs 2 are concave as indicated at 6, so as to conform to the contour of the outer periphery of the wheel 1....

Each knob 2 is provided with a plurality of finger sockets 9 upon the upper face thereof, and an enlarged head portion 10 at the outer end thereof, for the purpose of facilitating the gripping of the knob and preventing the actual slippage of the hand of the operator from the knob 2. [Emphasis added]

The Examiner has annotated the drawings to attempt to show that enlarged head 10 is disposed outward at an angle from the plane across the face of the steering wheel. This is not supported.

The hands of the driver are supported by gripping the knobs in the defined finger recesses shown in the drawings. The heads 10 are enlarged for this sole purpose of preventing the hands from slipping off of the knobs. The heads 10 clearly are not

disposed at an angle outward of the plane across the face of the steering wheel but are placed at the end of the knobs solely to act as a stop. Further, the heads 10 are not deformable out of interference with the operation of the steering wheel as set forth in claim 14. They are fixed in place along with the rest of the knobs.

The description of the knobs and a review of the Figures makes plain that the knobs are not deformable and they are not disposed at an angle with respect to the a plane across the face of the steering wheel. The knobs are rigidly connected to the steering wheel by screws 5. Any movement of them requires removing the screws, drilling the wheel at a new location, and reattaching the knobs at the new location. At this new location, the knobs will in a plane parallel to the plane across the face of the steering wheel.

The knobs do not deform out of interference with the operation of the steering wheel as in the second section of claim 14. In fact, once the Laubach knobs are secured by screws 5 as shown and described, they are fixed and not movable during normal operations. If they are not unscrewed, the only movement would be to apply a destructive force to the knobs, thereby breaking them.

Therefore, Laubach at least does not teach the features of the second section being disposed outward at an angle from the plane across the face of the steering wheel and the knobs of Laubach do not deform out of interference with the operation of the steering wheel as set forth in claim 14.

Applicant has demonstrated that claim 14 is not anticipated (or rendered obvious) by Laubach and requests that the anticipation rejection based on this patent be withdrawn.

Claims 18 and 19/18 depend from claim 14. As such, each of these dependent claims includes all the features of claim 14. Therefore, claims 18 and 19/18 are not anticipated by Laubach for the same reasons that claim 14 is not anticipated by this patent. Therefore, Applicant has traversed the Examiner's bases for rejecting claims 18 and 19/18 for anticipation and respectfully requests that this rejection be withdrawn.

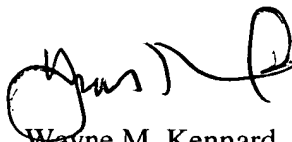
III. Conclusion

In this Response, Applicant has traversed Examiner's (i) objection to the drawings, (ii) objection to the specification, (iii) and anticipation rejections under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) based on either Van Arsdell, U.S. Patent No. 2,118,540; Anson, U.S. Patent No. 2,134,020; and Laubach, U.S. Patent No. 1,575,848. As such, Applicant has placed the present application in condition for allowance.

The present invention is new, non-obvious and useful. Reconsideration and allowance of the claims are respectfully requested.

Dated: June 26, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wayne M. Kennard", with a stylized flourish at the end.

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CATE (rigidly defined property lines) **b** : to make distinct, clear, or detailed in outline (the issues aren't too well defined) **3** : CHARACTERIZE, DISTINGUISH (you ~ yourself by the choices you make — Denison Univ. Bull.) ~ **v** : to make a definition — **de·fin·i·tion** \ˈfī-nə-shən\ **n** — **de·fin·i·tely** \-bē\ **adv** — **de·fin·e·ment** \-fī-nə-mənt\ **n** — **de·fin·er** \-fī-nər\ **n**

de·fin·i·en·dum (di·fīn·ē·en·dəm) **n**, **pl** -də \-də\ [L., something to be defined, neut. of *definiendus*, gerundive of *definire*] (1871) : an expression that is being defined

de·fin·i·ens (di·fīn·i·ēnz) **n**, **pl** **de·fin·i·en·tia** (di·fīn·ē·en·ch(ē)-ə) [L., prop. of *definiens*] (1871) : an expression that defines : DEFINITION

de·fin·i·tude (ˈde·fī-nə-ti) **adj** [*L. definitus*, pp. of *definire*] (1553) **1** : having distinct or certain limits (set ~ standards for pupils to meet) **2** : a free of all ambiguity, uncertainty, or obscurity (demanded, a ~ answer) **3** : UNQUESTIONABLE, DECIDED (the quarterback was a ~ hero) **4** : typically designating an identified or immediately identifiable person or thing (the ~ article the) **4** : being constant in number, uses, less than 20, and occurring in multiples of the petal number (stamens ~) **b** : CYMOSE **syn** **see** EXPLICIT — **de·fin·i·tely** **adv** — **de·fin·i·tude·ness** **n**

definite **integral** **n** (1860) : a number that is the difference between the values of the indefinite integral of a given function for two values of the independent variable

de·fin·i·tion (ˈde·fī-nə-shən) **n** [ME *definiçion*, fr. MF *definition*, fr. L. *definitio*, fr. *definitus*, pp. of *definire*] (14c) **1** : an act of determining; *definition*, fr. *definitus*, pp. of *definire*] (14c) **1** : an act of determining; *specific* : the formal proclamation of a Roman Catholic dogma **2** : a statement expressing the essential nature of something (as by differentiation within a class) **b** : a statement of the meaning of a word or word group or a sign or symbol (dictionary ~) **c** : a product of defining **3** : the action or process of stating or formulating a definition **4** : the action or the power of describing, explaining, or making definite and clear (the ~ of a telescope) (her comic genius is beyond ~) **b** (1) : distinctness of outline or detail (as in a photograph) (2) : clarity esp. of musical sound in definition **c** : sharp demarcation of outlines or limits (a jacket with definite waist ~) — **de·fin·i·tion·al** \-nī·shən·l-, -nī·shən·l\ **adj**

de·fin·i·tive (di·fīn·i·t-iv) **adj** [ME *definitif*, fr. MF *definitif*, fr. L. *definitivus*, fr. *definitus*] (14c) **1** : serving to provide a final solution (a ~ victory) **2** : authoritative and apparently exhaustive (a ~ biography) **3** : serving to define or specify precisely (laws ~) **4** : fully differentiated or developed **5** : of a postage stamp : issued as a regular stamp for the country or territory in which it is to be used **syn** **see** CONCLUSIVE — **de·fin·i·tively** **adv** — **de·fin·i·tiveness** **n**

definitive **n** (1951) : a definitive postage stamp — compare PROVISIONAL

definitive **host** **n** (1901) : the host in which the sexual reproduction of a parasite takes place

de·fin·i·tude (ˈde·fī-nə-ti) **adj** [*L. definitus*, pp. of *definire*] (1553) **1** : having distinct or certain limits (set ~ standards for pupils to meet) **2** : a free of all ambiguity, uncertainty, or obscurity (demanded, a ~ answer) **3** : UNQUESTIONABLE, DECIDED (the quarterback was a ~ hero) **4** : typically designating an identified or immediately identifiable person or thing (the ~ article the) **4** : being constant in number, uses, less than 20, and occurring in multiples of the petal number (stamens ~) **b** : CYMOSE **syn** **see** EXPLICIT — **de·fin·i·tely** **adv** — **de·fin·i·tude·ness** **n**

deflate (ˈde·flāt) **v** [*L. deflatum*, pp. of *deflare*] (15c) **1** : to reduce in size or importance (his ego with cutting remarks) **3** : to reduce (a price level) or cause (a volume of credit) to contract ~ **v** : to lose firmness through or as if through the escape of contained gas **syn** **see** CONTRACT — **de·fla·tor** (ˈde·flā-tər) **n**

de·fla·tion (ˈde·flā-shən) **n** (1891) **1** : an act or instance of deflating; the state of being deflated **2** : a contraction in the volume of available money or credit that results in a decline of the general price level **3** : the erosion of soil by the wind — **de·fla·tion·ary** \-shā-nər-ē\ **adj**

deflect (ˈde·flek-t) **v** [*L. deflectere* to bend down, turn aside, fr. *de-* + *flectere* to bend] **v** (1555) : to turn from a straight course or fixed direction : BEND ~ **v** : to turn aside : DEVIA — **de·flect·able** \-flek-tə-bəl\ **adj** — **de·flect·ive** \-tīv\ **adj** — **de·flec·tor** \-tər\ **n**

de·flec·tion (ˈde·flek-shən) **n** (1605) **1** : a turning aside or off course : DEVIATION **2** : the departure of an indicator or pointer from the zero reading on the scale of an instrument

deflexed (ˈde·flekst, -dī) **adj** [*L. deflexus*, pp. of *deflectere*] (1826) : turned abruptly downward (a ~ leaf)

de·fla·ra·tion (ˈde·flā-rā-shən) **n** (1891) : a rupture of the hymen

de·flow·er (ˈde·flau-(ə)r) **v** [*ME deflower*, fr. MF or LL MF *deflorare*, fr. L. *deflorare*, fr. *L. de-* + *flor-*, *flor* flower — more at BLOW] (14c) **1** : to deprive of virginity : RAVISH **2** : to take away the prime beauty of — **de·flow·er·er** **n**

de·foam (ˈde·fōm) **v** (1939) : to remove foam from : prevent the formation of foam in — **de·foam·er** **n**

de·fog (ˈde·fōg) **v** (1904) : to remove fog or condensed moisture from — **de·fog·ger** **n**

de·fo·li·ant (ˈde·fō-lē-ənt) **n** (1943) : a chemical spray or dust applied to plants in order to cause the leaves to drop off prematurely

de·fo·li·ate \-lē-āt\ **v** [*L. defoliatus*, pp. of *defoliare*, fr. *L. de-* + *folium* leaf — more at BLADE] (1791) : to deprive of leaves esp. prematurely

de·fo·li·a·tion (ˈde·fō-lē-ā-shən) **n** — **de·fo·li·a·tor** (ˈde·fō-lē-āt-ər) **n**

de·force (ˈde·fō-(ə)rs, -(ə)s) **v** [*ME deforcen*, fr. MF *deforcier*, fr. *de-* + *forcier* to force] (15c) **1** : to keep (as lands) by force from the rightful owner **2** : to eject (a person) from possession by force — **de·force·ment** \-fōr-smənt-, -fōr-**n**

de·for·ci·ant (di·fōr-shənt, -fōr-) **n** [AF, fr. OF; pp. of *deforcier*] (15c) : one who deforces the rightful owner

de·for·es·ta·tion (ˈde·fōr-əs-tā-shən, -fār-) **n** (1874) : the action or process of clearing of forests; also, the state of having been cleared of forests — **de·for·est** (ˈde·fōr-est, -fār-) **v**

de·form (ˈde·fōrm) **v** [*ME deformen*, fr. MF or L. MF *deformare*, fr. L. *deformare*, fr. *de-* + *forma* form] (15c) **1** : to change the shape of; to distort

to spoil the form of: 2 a: to spoil the looks of: DISFIGURE (by bitterness); b: to make hideous or monstrous: 3: to shape or by stress ~ vi: to become misshapen or changed in shape

DEFORM \de-fôr-mâ-shən, -dê-fôr- \ n (15c) 1: alteration of form or shape; also: the product of such alteration 2: the deforming: the state of being deformed 3: change for the worse

de-for-ma-tion \de-fôr-mâ-shən, -dê-fôr- \ adj (1641) 1: tending to deform

de-for-ma-tive \di-fôr-mâ-tiv \ adj (1641) 1: tending to deform

de-formed adj (15c) 1: distorted or unshapely in form: MISSHAPE

de-for-mi-ty \di-fôr-mâ-tē \ n, pl -ties [ME *deformite*, fr. MF *deform*, fr. *deformatus*, *deformatus*, fr. *deformis* deformed, fr. *de-* (15c) 1: the state of being deformed 2: a physical blemish or distortion: DISFIGUREMENT 3: a moral or aesthetic flaw or defect

de-fraud \di-f'rôd \ v [ME *defrauden*, fr. MF *defrauder*, fr. *fraudare*, fr. *de-* + *fraudare* to cheat, fr. *fraud-*, *fraus* fraud] 1: to deprive of something by deception or fraud ~ *syn* see CHEAT

de-fraud-a-tion \de-f'rôd-â-shən \ n, pl -tions

de-fray \di-f'râ \ v [MF *deffrayer*, fr. *des-* *de-* + *frayer* to expiate, fr. (assumed) OF *fray* expenditure, lit., damage by breaking, fructum, neut. of *fractus*, pp. of *frangere* to break ~ more at (1543) 1: to provide for the payment of: PAY 2 archaic: to expend of ~ *de-fray-able* \-bəl \ adj ~ *de-fray-al* \-frâ-əl \

de-frock \di-f'râk \ v (1581): UNFROCK

de-frost \di-f'rôst, -dê- \ v (1895) 1: to release from a frozen state 2: to free from ice (~ the refrigerator) ~ vi: to thaw from a deep-frozen state ~ *de-frost-en* \-n \

deft \deft \ adj [ME *defte*] (15c) 1: marked by facility and skill

DEXTEROUS ~ *deft-ly* adv ~ *deft-ness* \deft(-nəs) \ n

de-funct \di-f'ŋkt \ adj [L *defunctus*, fr. pp. of *defungi* to finish, to die + *fungi* to perform ~ more at FUNCTION] (1599) 1: having the course of life or existence (her ~ aunt's will) (the committee ~) ~ *syn* see DEAD

de-fuse \di-f'yüz \ v (1943) 1: to remove the fuse from (as a bomb) 2: to make less harmful, potent, or tense: CALM (~ a fight) ~ *de-fuse-ly* adv ~ *de-fusing* \-f'yz- \ adj

de-fy \di-f'ī \ v; *de-fied*; *de-fying* [L *defy* to renounce faith, to defy, fr. MF *desfier*, fr. *de-* + *fier* to trust, fr. (assumed) V alter. of L *fidere* to trust ~ more at BIDE] (14c) 1 archaic: to engage to combat 2: to challenge to do something considered bold: DARE 3: to confront with assured power of resistance: GARD (~ public opinion) 4: to resist attempts at: WITHSTAND (~ paintings ~ classification)

de-fy \di-f'ī, -dê- \ n, pl *defies* (1580) 1: CHALLENGE, DEFIANCE

de-gage \di-gâ-gâ-zhâ \ adj [F, fr. pp. of *dégager* to redeem a pledge, fr. OF *desgagier*, fr. *des-* *de-* + *gag* pledge ~ more at GAGE] 1: free of constraint: NONCHALANT 2: being free and easy with a ~ look) 3: extended with toe pointed in preparatory ballet step

de-gas \di-gâs \ v (1920): to remove gas from (~ an electrode) ~ *de-Gaull-ism* \di-gô-liz-əm, -gô- \ n (1943): GAULLISM ~ *de-lâst* \-lâst \

de-gauss \di-gô-s \ v [de- + *gauss*, after Karl F. Gauss] (ca. 1900) 1: to make (a steel ship) effectively nonmagnetic by means of coils carrying currents that neutralize the magnetism of the ship: DEMAGNETIZE ~ *de-gauss-en* \-n \

de-gene-ra-cy \di-jen(-ə)-râ-sē \ n, pl -cies (1664) 1: the state of degeneration 2: the process of becoming degenerate 3: sexual union 4: the coding of an amino acid by more than one codon

de-gene-rate \di-jen(-ə)-râ-t \ adj [ME *degenerat*, fr. L *degenerat* of *degenerare* to degenerate, fr. *de-* + *gener-*, *genus* race, kind, or KIN] (15c) 1 a: having declined (as in nature, character, or function) from an ancestral or former state b: having condition below that which is normal to a type; esp: being lower and usu. peculiarly corrupt and vicious state c: being lower and usu. peculiarly corrupt and vicious state d: being equal to zero than the typical case (the graph of a second degree yielding two intersecting lines is a ~ hyperbola) 3: being degraded to degenerate, fr. *de-* + *gener-*, *genus* race, kind, or KIN] (15c) 1 a: having declined (as in nature, character, or function) from an ancestral or former state b: having condition below that which is normal to a type; esp: being lower and usu. peculiarly corrupt and vicious state c: being equal to zero than the typical case (the graph of a second degree yielding two intersecting lines is a ~ hyperbola) 3: being degraded to degenerate, fr. *de-* + *gener-*, *genus* race, kind, or KIN] (15c) 1 a: having declined (as in nature, character, or function) from an ancestral or former state b: having condition below that which is normal to a type; 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flea-wort \ˈflē-wɔrt, -w(ə)rt\ *n* [ME *fleawort*, fr. OE *fleawyr*, fr. *flea* + *wyr* herb, root — more at **ROOT**] (bef. 12c) : any of three Old World plantains (esp. *Plantago psyllium*) whose seeds are sometimes used as a mild laxative — compare **PSYLLIUM SEED**

fleche \ˈflāsh, -ˈflēsh\ *n* [F, lit., arrow] (1848) : SPIRE; esp. : a slender spire above the intersection of the nave and transepts of a church

flé-chette \flā-shet, flē-\ *n* [F, fr. dim. of *flèche* arrow, fr. OF *fleche*, of Gmc origin; akin to MD *vlieke* arrow, OE *fleogan* to fly] (1915) : a small dart-shaped projectile that is clustered in an explosive warhead, dropped as a missile from an airplane, or fired from a hand-held gun

fleck \ˈflēk\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *flecked* spotted, fr. ME, prob. fr. ON *flekkōtr*, fr. *flekkr* spot — more at **FLAY**] (14c) : STREAK, SPOT (white-caps ~ed the blue sea)

fleck *n* (1598) 1 : SPOT, MARK (a brown tweed with ~s of yellow) 2 : FLAKE, PARTICLE (~s of snow drifted down)

flection var of **FLEXION**

fledge \ˈflēj-\ *vb* fledged; fledging [fledge (capable of flying), fr. ME *flegge*, fr. OE *flycge*; akin to OHG *flecken* capable of flying, OE *fleogan* to fly — more at **FLY**] *vi*, of a bird (1566) : to acquire the feathers necessary for flight ~ *vt* 1 : to rear until ready for flight or independent activity 2 : to cover with or as if with feathers or down 3 : to furnish (as an arrow) with feathers

fledgling \ˈflēj-lɪŋ\ *n* (1830) 1 : a young bird just fledged 2 : an immature or inexperienced person 3 : one that is new (a ~ company in the industry)

flee \ˈflē-\ *vb* fled \ˈflēd\; fleeing [ME *flen*, fr. OE *fliēan*; akin to OHG *flihan* to flee] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1 a : to run away often from danger or evil : FLY b : to hurry toward a place of security 2 : to pass away swiftly : VANISH (mists ~ing before the rising sun) ~ *vt* : to run away from : SHUN

fleece \ˈflēs-\ *n* [ME *flees*, fr. OE *fleas*; akin to MHG *vlius* fleece, L *pluma* feather, down] (bef. 12c) 1 a : the coat of wool covering a wool-bearing animal (as a sheep) b : the wool obtained from a sheep at one shearing 2 a : any of various soft or woolly coverings b : a soft bulky deep-piled knitted or woven fabric used chiefly for clothing

fleece *vi* fleeced; fleecing (1537) 1 a : to strip of money or property by fraud or extortion b : to charge excessively for goods or services 2 : to remove the fleece from : SHEAR 3 : to dot or cover with fleecy masses

fleeced \ˈflēst\ *adj* (1580) 1 : covered with or as if with a fleece 2 of a textile : having a soft nap

fleece \ˈflēch-\ *vb* [ME (Sc) *flechen*] *dial* (14c) : COAX, WHEEDLE

fleecy \ˈflē-sē-\ *adj* fleecy-er; -est (1590) : covered with, made of, or resembling fleece (a ~ winter coat)

flee \ˈflē-\ *vi* [ME *fleyen*, of Scand origin; akin to Norw *flire* to giggle — more at **FLUMFLAM**] (15c) : to laugh or grimace in a coarse derisive manner : SNEER *syn* see **SCOFF** — *fleeing-ly* \-ɪŋ-lē-\ *adv*

flee *n* (1604) : a word or look of derision or mockery

fleet \ˈflēt-\ *vb* [ME *fleten*, fr. OE *fliotan*; akin to OHG *fliozan* to float, OE *fliotan* to flow] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1 obs : DRIFT 2 a archaic : FLOW b : to fade away : VANISH 3 : to fly swiftly ~ *vi* 1 : to cause (time) to pass usu. quickly or imperceptibly 2 [alter. of *flii*] : to move or change in position (~ a hawser)

fleet *n* [ME *flete*, fr. OE *fleot* ship, fr. *fliotan*] (13c) 1 : a number of warships under a single command; *specif* : an organization of ships and aircraft under the command of a flag officer 2 : a group (as of ships, planes, or trucks) operated under unified control

fleet *adj* [prob. fr. *fleet*] (1529) 1 : swift in motion : NIMBLE 2 : EVANESCENT, FLEETING *syn* see **FAST** — *fleet-ly* *adv* — *fleet-ness* *n*

fleet *n* (1946) : an admiral of the highest rank in the navy whose insignia is five stars

fleet-footed \-ˈfūt-əd-\ *adj* (1743) : able to run fast

fleet-ing \-ɪŋ-lē-\ *adv* : passing swiftly : TRANSITORY *syn* see **TRANSIENT** — *fleet-ing-ly* \-ɪŋ-lē-\ *adv* — *fleet-ing-ness* *n*

Fleet Street \ˈflēt-\ *n* [Fleet Street, London, England, center of the London newspaper district] (1882) : the London press

flei-shig \ˈflā-shik-\ *adj* [Yiddish, fr. MHG *vleischig* meaty, fr. *vleisch* flesh, meat, fr. OHG *fleisk*] (1943) : made of, prepared with, or used for meat or meat products — compare **MILCHIG**, **FAREVE**

Flem-ing \ˈflēm-ɪŋ-\ *n* [ME, fr. MD *Vlaming* (akin to MD *Vlander* Flanders)] (12c) : a member of the Germanic people inhabiting northern Belgium and a small section of northern France

Flem-ish \ˈflēm-ɪsh-\ *adj* (14c) : of, relating to, or characteristic of Flanders or the Flemings or their language

Flemish *n* (1277) 1 : the Dutch language used by the Flemings 2 *pl* in constr : FLEMINGS

Flemish giant *n* (ca. 1898) : a rabbit of a breed prob. of Belgian origin that is characterized by large size, vigor, and solid coat color in black, white, or gray

flense \ˈflen(t)s-\ *vi* flensed; flensing [D *flensen* or Dan & Norw *flense*] (1814) : to strip (as a whale) of blubber or skin

flesh \ˈflēsh-\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *flesc*; akin to OHG *fleisk* flesh and prob. to ON *flā* to flay — more at **FLAY**] (bef. 12c) 1 a : the soft parts of the body of an animal and esp. of a vertebrate; esp. : the parts composed chiefly of skeletal muscle as distinguished from visceral structures, bone, and integuments b : sleek well-fatted condition of body c : SKIN 2 a : edible parts of an animal b : flesh of a mammal or fowl that is an article of diet (abstain from ~ during religious fasts) 3 a : the physical being of man (the spirit indeed is willing, but the ~ is weak — Mt 26:41 (AV)) b : HUMAN NATURE 4 a : human beings : MANKIND b : living beings c : STOCK, KINDRED 5 : a fleshy plant part used as food; also : the fleshy part of a fruit 6 *Christian Science* : an illusion that matter has sensation 7 : SUBSTANCE (insights buried in the ~ of the narrative — Jan Carew) — in the flesh : in person and alive

flesh *vi* (1530) 1 : to initiate or habituate esp. by giving a foretaste 2 archaic : GRATIFY 3 : to clothe or cover with or as if with flesh; broadly : to give substance to — usu. used with **out** 4 : to free from flesh ~ *vi* : to become fleshy — often used with **up** or **out**

flesh and blood *n* (bef. 12c) 1 : corporeal nature as composed of flesh and of blood 2 : near kindred — used chiefly in the phrase *one's own flesh and blood* 3 : SUBSTANCE, REALITY

fleshed \ˈflēst\ *adj* (15c) : having flesh esp. of a specified kind — often used in combination (pink-fleshed) (thick-fleshed)

flesh fly *n* (14c) : a two-winged fly whose maggots feed on flesh; esp. : any of a family (Sarcophagidae) of flies some of which cause myiasis

flesh-iness \ˈflēsh-ē-nəs-\ *n* (15c) : the state of being fleshy : CORPULLENCE

flesh-ings \ˈflēsh-ɪŋz-\ *n pl* (1838) : material removed in fleshing a hide or skin

fleshy \ˈflēsh-lē-\ *adj* (bef. 12c) 1 a : CORPOREAL, BODILY b : of, relating to, or characterized by indulgence of bodily appetites; esp. : LASCIVIOUS (~ desires) c : not spiritual : WORLDLY 2 : FLESHY, PLUMP 3 : having a sensuous quality (~ art) *syn* see **CARNAL**

flesh-ment \ˈflēsh-mənt-\ *n* [flesh] obs. (1605) : excitement associated with a successful beginning

flesh-pot \ˈflēsh-pŏt-\ *n* (1592) 1 *pl* : bodily comfort : LUXURY 2 : a place of lascivious entertainment — usu. used in *pl*

flesh wound *n* (1674) : an injury involving penetration of the body musculature without damage to bones or internal organs

fleshy \ˈflēsh-ē-\ *adj* fleshy-er; -est (14c) 1 a : marked by, consisting of, or resembling flesh b : marked by abundant flesh; esp. : CORPULENT 2 a : SUCCULENT, PULPY (the rich ~ texture of a perfectly ripe melon) b : not thin, dry, or membranous (~ fungi)

fleshy fruit *n* (1929) : a fruit (as a berry, drupe, or pome) consisting largely of soft succulent tissue

fletch \ˈflēch-\ *vi* [back-formation fr. *fletcher*] (1635) : FEATHER (~ an arrow)

fletcher \ˈflēch-ər-\ *n* [ME *fleccher*, fr. OF *flechier*, fr. *fleche* arrow — more at **FLÉCHETTE**] (14c) : a maker of arrows

fleur de coin \ˈflŏr-də-ˈkŏw-\ *adj* [F *à fleur de coin*, lit., with the bloom of the die] (ca. 1889) : being in the preserved mint condition

fleur-de-lis \ˈflŏr-də-ˈlīs-\ *n* *pl* fleurs-de-lis or fleur-de-lis or fleurs-de-lis or fleur-de-lis (14c) 1 a : marked by, consisting of, or resembling fleur-de-lis; fr. ME *flor de lis*, lit., lily flower] (14c) 1 : IRIS 2 : a conventionalized iris in artistic design and heraldry

fleur-de-lis \ˈflŏr-də-ˈlīs-\ *adj* [alter. of ME *flor*, fr. OF *flor*, fr. *flor* flower — more at **FLOWER**] of a heraldic cross (15c) : having the ends of the arms broadening out into the heads, of fleurs-de-lis — see **CROSS** illustration

flew past of **FLY**

flew \ˈflūz-\ *n pl* [origin unknown] (1575) : the pendulous lateral parts of a dog's upper lip — see **DOG** illustration

flew \ˈflēks-\ *vb* [L *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*] *vi* (1521) 1 : to bend esp. repeatedly 2 a : to move muscles so as to cause flexion of (a joint) b : to move or tense (a muscle or muscles) by contraction ~ *vi* : BEND — flex one's muscles : to demonstrate one's strength (an exaggerated need to flex his political muscles — J. P. Lash)

flex *n* [short for *flexible cord*] chiefly Brit (1905) : electric cord

flex *n* (ca. 1934) : an act or instance of flexing

flex-ible \ˈflek-sə-bəl-\ *adj* (15c) 1 : capable of being flexed : PLIANT 2 : yielding to influence : TRACTABLE 3 : characterized by a ready capability to adapt to new, different, or changing requirements (a ~ foreign policy) (~ public transportation) (a ~ schedule) *syn* see **ELASTIC** — *flex-ibil-ity* \ˈflek-sə-bəl-ə-tē-\ *n* — *flex-ibly* \ˈflek-sə-blē-\ *adv*

flex-ion \ˈflek-shən-\ *n* [L *flexion*, *flexio*, fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*] (1656) 1 : the act of flexing or bending 2 : a part bent : BEND 3 : INFLECTION 3 4 a : a bending movement around a joint in a limb (as the knee or elbow) that decreases the angle between the bones of the limb at the joint — compare **EXTENSION** 3b b : a forward raising of the arm or leg by a movement at the shoulder or hip joint

flex-o-graphy \ˈflek-sə-grə-fē-\ *n* [flexible + -graphy] (1954) : a process of rotary letterpress printing using flexible plates and fast-drying inks — *flexo-graph-ic* \ˈflek-sə-graf-ik-\ *adj* — *flexo-graph-i-cal-ly* \-i-k(ə)-lē-\ *adv*

flex-or \ˈflek-sər-, -s(ə)r-\ *n* (1615) : a muscle serving to bend a body part (as a limb)

flex-time \ˈflek-stīm-\ *n* (1973) : a system that allows employees to choose their own times for starting and finishing work within a broad range of available hours

flex-u-ous \ˈflek-sh(ə)-wəs-\ *adj* [L *flexuosus*, fr. *flexus*, pp. of *flectere*] (1605) 1 : having turns or windings 2 : lacking rigidity in structure or action (its ~ and elastic body)

flex-ur-al \ˈflek-sh(ə)-rəl-\ *adj* (1879) 1 : of, relating to, or resulting from flexure 2 : characterized by flexure

flex-ure \ˈflek-shər-\ *n* (1592) 1 : the quality or state of being flexed : FLEXION 2 : TURN, BEND, FOLD

fley \ˈflē-\ *vi* [ME *flayen*, fr. OE *flēgan*, fr. *flā*, perfective prefix + *flēgan* to put to flight] Scot (bef. 12c) : FRIGHTEN

flib-ber-tig-bet \ˈflīb-ər-tē-ˈgīb-ət-\ *n* [ME *flepergebet*] (15c) : a silly flighty person — *flib-ber-tig-bet-ty* \-ət-ē-\ *adj*

flic \ˈflēk-\ *n* [F] (1899) : a French policeman

flick \ˈflɪk-\ *n* [imit.] (15c) 1 : a light sharp jerky stroke or movement 2 : a sound produced by a flick 3 : FLICKER 1

flick *vi* (1816) 1 a : to strike lightly with a quick sharp motion (~ed the horse with a whip) b : to remove with light blows (~ed an ash off her sleeve) 2 a : to move or propel with or as if with a flick (~ed her hair back over her shoulder) (~ a switch) (~ing cigarette butts into the gutter) b : to activate, deactivate, or change by or as if by flicking a switch (~ on a cigarette lighter) (~ off the radio) ~ *vi* 1 : to go or pass quickly or abruptly (a bird ~ed by) (~ing through some papers) 2 : to direct flicks at something

flick *n* [short for *flicker*] (1926) : MOVIE

flick-er \ˈflɪk-ər-\ *vb* flick-ered; flick-er-ing \-(ə)-rɪŋ\ [ME *flickeren*, fr. OE *flicorian*] *vi* (bef. 12c) 1 : to move irregularly or unsteadily : FLUTTER 2 : to burn or shine fitfully or with a fluctuating light 3 : to appear briefly ~ *vi* 1 : to cause to flicker 2 : to produce by flickering — *flick-er-ing-ly* \-(ə)-rɪŋ-lē-\ *adv*

flicker *n* (1809) : a common large brightly marked woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of eastern No. America; also : any of several related birds of the southern and western U.S.

no-mo-thet-ic \-'thet-ik/ *adj* [Gk *nomothetikos* of legislation, fr. *nomothēs* lawgiver, fr. *nomos* law + *-thetēs* one who establishes, fr. *tithenai* to put — more at DO] (1658): relating to, involving, or dealing with abstract, general, or universal statements or laws
no-m-y \n-ə-mē/ *n* *comb form* [ME *-nomie*, fr. OF, fr. L *-nomia*, fr. Gk, fr. *nemōin* to distribute — more at NIMBLE]: system of laws governing or sum of knowledge regarding a (specified) field (agronomy)
non- \(')nān *also* *non* or *'non* before *-stressed syllable*, *nān* *also* *non* before *-stressed or unstressed syllable*; the variant with *ə* is also to be understood at pronounced entries, where it is not shown \ *prefix* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *non* not, fr. OL *noenon*, fr. *ne-* not + *oinon*, neut. of *oīnos* one — more at NO, ONE] 1: not: other than: reverse of: absence of 2: of little or no consequence: unimportant: worthless (nonissues) (nonsystem) 3: lacking the usual esp. positive characteristics of the thing specified (noncelebration) (nontheater)

non-abra-sive
 non-abrupt
 non-ab-sorb-able
 non-ab-sor-bent
 non-ab-sorp-tive
 non-ab-tract
 non-ac-a-dem-ic
 non-ac-cept-able
 non-ac-cept-ance
 non-ac-ces-si-ble
 non-ac-count-able
 non-ac-cred-ited
 non-ac-cru-al
 non-achieve-ment
 non-acid
 non-acid-ic
 non-ac-quis-i-tive
 non-ac-tion
 non-ac-tion
 non-ac-ti-vated
 non-ac-tor
 non-adap-tive
 non-ad-dict
 non-ad-dict-ing
 non-ad-he-sive
 non-ad-i-a-bat-ic
 non-ad-jacent
 non-ad-just-able
 non-ad-mir-er
 non-ad-mis-sion
 non-ad-o-les-cent
 non-aes-the-tic
 non-af-fil-i-ated
 non-af-fluent
 non-Afri-can
 non-ag-gres-sion
 non-ag-gres-sive
 non-ag-ri-cul-tur-al
 non-al-co-holic
 non-al-ter-gen-ic
 non-al-ter-gen-ic
 non-al-pha-bet-ic
 non-am-big-u-ous
 non-an-a-lytic
 non-an-a-tom-ic
 non-an-i-mal
 non-an-swer
 non-an-tag-on-istic
 non-an-thro-polo-gi-cal
 non-an-thro-pol-o-gist
 non-an-ti-bi-ot-ic
 non-an-ti-gen
 non-an-ti-gen-ic
 non-ap-pear-ance
 non-aquat-ic
 non-aque-ous
 non-ara-ble
 non-ar-bi-trar-i-ness
 non-ar-bi-trary
 non-ar-chi-tect
 non-ar-chi-tecture
 non-ar-gu-ment
 non-aris-to-crat-ic
 non-ar-o-mat-ic
 non-art
 non-art-ist
 non-art-istic
 non-as-cet-ic
 non-as-ser-tive
 non-as-so-ci-ated
 non-as-tro-nom-i-cal
 non-ath-lete
 non-ath-let-ic
 non-atom-ic
 non-at-tached
 non-at-tach-ment
 non-at-ten-dance
 non-at-tend-er
 non-at-ten-tive
 non-au-ditory
 non-au-thor
 non-au-thor-i-tar-i-an
 non-au-thor-i-ta-tive
 non-au-to-mat-ed
 non-au-to-mat-ic
 non-au-to-mo-tive
 non-au-ton-o-mous
 non-avail-abil-i-ty

non-bac-ter-i-al
 non-bal-istic
 non-bar-bitu-rate
 non-ba-sic
 non-bear-ing
 non-be-hav-i-or-al
 non-be-ing
 non-bel-ief
 non-bel-iever
 non-bel-lig-er-ency
 non-bel-lig-er-ent
 non-bet-ting
 non-bib-lio-graph-ic
 non-bi-na-ry
 non-blind-ing
 non-bio-de-grad-able
 non-bio-graph-i-cal
 non-bi-o-log-i-cal
 non-bi-ol-o-gist
 non-bit-ing
 non-black
 non-body
 non-bond-ed
 non-bond-ing
 non-bot-a-nist
 non-brand
 non-break-able
 non-breed-er
 non-breed-ing
 non-broad-cast
 non-build-ing
 non-burn-able
 non-buy-ing
 non-cab-i-net
 non-cak-ing
 non-call-able
 non-cam-pus
 non-can-cel-able
 non-can-cer-ous
 non-can-ni-bal-istic
 non-cap-i-tal
 non-cap-i-tal-ist
 non-car-ci-n-o-gen
 non-car-ci-no-gen-ic
 non-car-di-ac
 non-ca-reer
 non-car-rier
 non-cash
 non-ca-su-al
 non-Cath-o-lic
 non-caus-al
 non-cele-bra-tion
 non-cel-lu-lar
 non-cel-lu-lar-ic
 non-Celt-ic
 non-cen-tral
 non-cer-ti-fi-cat-ed
 non-cer-ti-fied
 non-chal-leng-ing
 non-char-ac-ter
 non-char-is-mat-ic
 non-chau-vin-ist
 non-chem-i-cal
 non-cho-sen
 non-Chris-tian
 non-chro-no-log-i-cal
 non-church
 non-church-go-er
 non-cir-cu-lar
 non-cir-cu-lat-ing
 non-cit-i-zen
 non-clan-des-tine
 non-class
 non-class-ic-al
 non-class-i-fied
 non-class-room
 non-cler-i-cal
 non-cling
 non-clin-i-cal
 non-clog-ging
 non-co-er-cive
 non-cog-ni-tive
 non-co-her-ent
 non-co-in-cidence
 non-co-lal
 non-cook-ing
 non-col-lect-er
 non-col-lege

non-col-le-giate
 non-col-lin-ear
 non-col-or
 non-col-ored
 non-col-or-fast
 non-com-bat
 non-com-bus-tible
 non-com-mer-cial
 non-com-mit-ment
 non-com-mit-ting
 non-com-mu-ni-cat-ing
 non-com-mu-ni-ca-tive
 non-com-mu-ni-ty
 non-com-mu-ta-tive
 non-com-mu-ta-tivity
 non-com-pa-ra-bility
 non-com-pa-ri-son
 non-com-pat-i-ble
 non-com-pe-tition
 non-com-pe-titive
 non-com-pet-i-tor
 non-com-plic-men-ta-ry
 non-com-plex
 non-com-pli-ance
 non-com-pli-cat-ed
 non-com-ply-ing
 non-com-pos-er
 non-com-pound
 non-com-pre-hen-sion
 non-com-press-ible
 non-com-put-er
 non-con-cep-tual
 non-con-cern
 non-con-cu-sion
 non-con-cu-sive
 non-con-current
 non-con-dens-able
 non-con-ditioned
 non-con-duct-ing
 non-con-duc-tion
 non-con-duc-tive
 non-con-fer-ence
 non-con-fi-dence
 non-con-fi-den-tial
 non-con-flict-ing
 non-con-fro-n-ta-tion
 non-con-fro-n-ta-tion-al
 non-con-gru-ent
 non-con-jug-at-ed
 non-con-sec-tion
 non-con-scious
 non-con-sec-u-tive
 non-con-sen-sual
 non-con-ser-vation
 non-con-ser-vative
 non-con-sol-i-dat-ed
 non-con-stant
 non-con-sti-tu-tion-al
 non-con-struc-tion
 non-con-struc-tive
 non-con-sum-er
 non-con-sum-ing
 non-con-sump-tion
 non-con-sump-tive
 non-con-tact
 non-con-ta-gious
 non-con-tem-po-rary
 non-con-tig-u-ous
 non-con-tin-u-ous
 non-con-tract
 non-con-tract-u-al
 non-con-tra-dic-tion
 non-con-tra-dic-tory
 non-con-trib-u-tion
 non-con-trib-u-tory
 non-con-trol-la-ble
 non-con-trolled
 non-con-trol-ling
 non-con-tro-ver-sial
 non-con-ven-tion-al
 non-con-vert-ible
 non-con-pla-nar
 non-cor-po-rate
 non-cor-re-la-tion
 non-cor-rod-ing
 non-cor-ro-sive
 non-count-ty

non-cov-er-age
 non-cre-ative
 non-cre-ativ-i-ty
 non-crime
 non-crim-i-nal
 non-cris-als
 non-crit-i-cal
 non-crush-able
 non-crys-tal-line
 non-cul-ti-vat-ed
 non-cul-ti-va-tion
 non-cul-tur-al
 non-cu-mu-la-tive
 non-cur-rent
 non-cus-tom-er
 non-cy-clic
 non-cy-cl-i-cal
 non-dance
 non-dancer
 non-de-cep-tive
 non-de-ci-sion
 non-de-creas-ing
 non-de-duc-tive
 non-de-fer-ral-ble
 non-de-form-ing
 non-de-gen-er-ate
 non-de-grad-able
 non-de-gree
 non-de-late
 non-de-lib-er-ate
 non-de-lin-quent
 non-de-liv-ery
 non-de-mand-ing
 non-dem-o-crat-ic
 non-de-nom-i-na-tion-al
 non-de-nom-i-na-tion-al-ism
 non-de-part-men-tal
 non-de-pen-dent
 non-de-plet-able
 non-de-plet-ing
 non-de-po-sition
 non-de-priv-a-tive
 non-de-scrip-tive
 non-de-sert
 non-de-ter-min-istic
 non-de-vel-op-ment
 non-de-vi-ant
 non-di-a-bet-ic
 non-di-a-lyz-able
 non-di-dac-tic
 non-di-fus-ible
 non-di-men-sion-al
 non-dip-lo-mat-ic
 non-di-rect-ed
 non-di-rect-ion-al
 non-dis-abled
 non-dis-clo-sure
 non-dis-count
 non-dis-count-able
 non-dis-cree-tion-ary
 non-dis-crim-i-na-tion
 non-dis-crim-i-na-tory
 non-dis-cur-sive
 non-dis-per-sive
 non-dis-rupt-ive
 non-diver-si-fied
 non-doc-tor
 non-doc-tri-naire
 non-doc-u-men-tary
 non-dog-mat-ic
 non-dol-lar
 non-do-mes-tic
 non-dom-i-nant
 non-dra-mat-ic
 non-driver
 non-drug
 non-du-ra-ble
 non-earn-ing
 non-ec-cle-si-as-ti-cal
 non-econ-o-mist
 non-ed-i-ble
 non-ed-i-to-ri-al
 non-ed-u-ca-tion
 non-ed-u-ca-tion-al
 non-ef-fec-tive
 non-el-as-tic
 non-elec-ted
 non-elec-tion
 non-elec-tive
 non-elec-tric
 non-elec-tri-cal
 non-elec-tro-ic
 non-el-e-men-ta-ry
 non-el-i-gible
 non-elite
 non-em-er-gen-cy
 non-em-o-tion-al
 non-em-phat-ic
 non-em-pir-i-cal
 non-em-ploy-ee
 non-em-ploy-ment
 non-emp-ty
 non-en-cap-su-lat-ed
 non-end-ing

non-en-force-abil-i-ty
 non-en-force-able
 non-en-force-ment
 non-en-gage-ment
 non-en-gi-neer-ing
 non-en-ter-tain-ment
 non-en-zy-mat-ic
 non-en-zy-mic
 non-equi-lib-ri-um
 non-equi-a-lence
 non-equi-a-lent
 non-cul-tur-al
 non-es-sen-tial
 non-es-tab-lished
 non-es-tab-lish-ment
 non-es-ter-ified
 non-eth-i-cal
 non-eth-ic
 non-Eu-ro-pe-an
 non-ex-cep-tive
 non-ex-change-able
 non-ex-cu-sive
 non-ex-empt
 non-ex-isten-tial
 non-ex-pend-able
 non-ex-per-i-men-tal
 non-ex-pert
 non-ex-plan-a-to-ry
 non-ex-ploit-a-tion
 non-ex-ploit-ative
 non-ex-ploit-ive
 non-ex-posed
 non-ex-tant
 non-fact
 non-fac-tu-al
 non-fac-ulty
 non-fad-ing
 non-fam-i-ly
 non-fan
 non-farm-er
 non-fa-tal
 non-fat-ten-ing
 non-fat-ty
 non-fed-eral
 non-fed-er-ated
 non-fi-la-men-tous
 non-fi-li-ter-able
 non-fi-nal
 non-fi-nan-cial
 non-fi-nite
 non-fi-sion-able
 non-fluo-res-cent
 non-fluo-ri-dat-ed
 non-flying
 non-food
 non-for-feit-able
 non-for-fi-ture
 non-for-mal
 non-fos-sil
 non-frat-er-ni-za-tion
 non-freez-ing
 non-fuel
 non-ful-fill-ment
 non-func-tion-al
 non-func-tion-ing
 non-game
 non-gas-ous
 non-gay
 non-gen-er-ic
 non-gen-et-ic
 non-gen-i-tal
 non-geo-met-ri-cal
 non-ghet-to
 non-glam-or-ous
 non-glare
 non-gov-ern-ment
 non-gov-ern-men-tal
 non-grad-ed
 non-grad-u-ate
 non-gram-mat-i-cal
 non-gran-u-lar
 non-greasy
 non-gre-gar-i-ous
 non-grow-ing
 non-growth
 non-hand-i-capped
 non-hap-pen-ing
 non-hard-ly
 non-har-mon-ic
 non-haz-ard-ous
 non-heme
 non-he-mo-lytic
 non-he-red-i-tary
 non-hil-er-ar-chi-cal
 non-His-pan-ic
 non-his-tor-i-cal
 non-home
 non-ho-mo-geneous
 non-ho-mo-l-o-gous
 non-ho-mo-sex-u-al
 non-hor-mon-al
 non-hos-pi-tal

non-hos-pi-tal-ized
 non-hos-tile
 non-hu-man
 non-hy-ter-i-cal
 non-iden-ti-cal
 non-iden-ti-ty
 non-ideo-log-i-cal
 non-im-age
 non-im-la-tive
 non-im-mi-grant
 non-im-mune
 non-im-pact
 non-im-pli-ca-tion
 non-im-por-ta-tion
 non-in-clu-sion
 non-in-creas-ing
 non-in-cum-bent
 non-in-de-pen-dence
 non-in-dian
 non-in-dige-nous
 non-in-di-vid-u-al
 non-in-do-Eu-ro-pe-an
 non-in-dus-tri-al
 non-in-dus-tri-al-iza-tion
 non-in-dus-tri-al-ized
 non-in-dus-try
 non-in-fec-ted
 non-in-fec-tious
 non-in-fec-tive
 non-in-fest
 non-in-flem-ma-ble
 non-in-flem-ma-to-ry
 non-in-fla-ma-tory
 non-in-flec-tion-ary
 non-in-flec-tion-al
 non-in-flu-ence
 non-in-for-ma-tion
 non-in-fatal
 non-in-ti-tate
 non-in-jury
 non-in-sect-i-cid-al
 non-in-stall-ment
 non-in-sti-tu-tion-al
 non-in-sti-tu-tion-al-ized
 non-in-struc-tion-al
 non-in-struc-tion
 non-in-te-gral
 non-in-te-grat-ed
 non-in-tel-ec-tu-al
 non-in-ter-act-ing
 non-in-ter-cou-rse
 non-in-ter-fer-ence
 non-in-ter-sec-tion
 non-in-tox-i-cant
 non-in-tox-i-cat-ing
 non-in-tru-sive
 non-iron
 non-ir-ra-diat-ed
 non-ir-rigat-ed
 non-ir-ri-tant
 non-ir-ri-tat-ing
 non-is-sue
 non-Jew
 non-Jew-ish
 non-join-er
 non-judi-cial
 non-jury
 non-ko-sher
 non-lan-guage
 non-law-yer
 non-lead-ed
 non-league
 non-legal
 non-legume
 non-legu-mi-nous
 non-le-thal
 non-lex-i-cal
 non-li-brar-i-an
 non-library
 non-life
 non-lin-ear
 non-lin-ear-i-ty
 non-liq-uid
 non-lit-er-ary
 non-liv-ing
 non-lo-cal
 non-log-i-cal
 non-lu-mi-nous
 non-mag-netic
 non-major
 non-ma-lig-nant
 non-ma-lea-ble
 non-man-age-ment
 non-man-a-ger-i-al
 non-man-u-al
 non-man-u-fac-tur-ing
 non-mar-i-tal
 non-mar-ket
 non-Marx-ist
 non-ma-te-ri-al
 non-ma-te-ri-al-ist
 non-ma-te-ri-al-ism
 non-meas-ur-able

semi-nary \sem-ə-ner-ē/ *n*, *pl* -nar-ies [ME, seedbed, nursery, seminary, fr. L *seminarium*, fr. *semin*, *semen* seed] (15c) 1: an environment in which something originates and from which it is propagated (a ~ of vice and crime) 2: a: an institution of secondary or higher education; esp: an academy for girls b: an institution for the training of candidates for the priesthood, ministry, or rabbinate
semi-nat-u-r-al \sem-i-nach-(ə)-rəl, sem-i-\\ *adj* (ca. 1962): modified by human influence but retaining many natural features (~ temperate meadows)
semi-nif-er-ous \sem-ə-nif-(ə)-rəs/ *adj* [L *semin*, *semen* seed + E *-iferous*] (1692): producing or bearing seed or semen
seminaliferous tubule *n* (1860): any of the coiled threadlike tubules that make up the bulk of the testis and are lined with a germinal epithelium from which the spermatozoa are produced
Semi-nole \sem-ə-nōl/ *n*, *pl* Seminole or Seminole [Creek *simalá-ni*, *simarón-li*, lit., wild, fr. AmerSp *cimarrón*] (1789): a member of an American Indian people of Florida
semi-no-mad \sem-i-nō-mad, sem-i-\\ *n* (ca. 1934): a member of a people living usu. in portable or temporary dwellings and practicing seasonal migration but having a base camp at which some crops are cultivated — **semi-no-mad-ic** \sem-i-nō-mad-ik/ *adj*
semi-nude \n(y)üd-\\ *adj* (1849): partially nude — **semi-nu-dity** \n(y)üd-ə-tē/ *n*
semi-of-ficial \sem-ē-ə-fish-əl, sem-i-\\ *adj* (1806): having some official authority or standing — **semi-of-ficial-ly** \fish-(ə)-lē/ *adv*
semi-ol-o-gy \se-mē-əl-ə-jē, sem-ē-, se-mi-\\ *n* [Gk *semeion* sign] (ca. 1890): the study of signs; esp: SEMIOTIC — **semi-ol-log-i-cal** \se-mi-ol-lāj-i-kəl/ *adj* — **semi-ol-log-i-cal-ly** \se-mi-ol-lāj-i-k(ə)-lē/ *adv* — **semi-ol-o-gist** \ol-ə-jist/ *n*
semi-opaque \sem-ē-ə-pāk, sem-i-\\ *adj* (1691): nearly opaque
semi-ol-og-ist \se-mē-ol-ə-jist, sem-ē-, se-mi-\\ *n* [NL, fr. Gk *semeiosis* observation of signs, fr. *semeion* to observe signs, fr. *semeion*] (ca. 1907): a process in which something functions as a sign to an organism
semi-ot-ic \fāt-ik/ or **semi-ot-ics** \iks-\\ *n*, *pl* semiotics [Gk *semeiōtikos* observant of signs, fr. *semeiōsthai* to interpret signs, fr. *semeion* sign; akin to Gk *sema* sign — more at SEMANTIC] (1938): a general philosophical theory of signs and symbols that deals esp. with their function in both artificially constructed and natural languages and comprises syntactics, semantics, and pragmatics — **semiotic** *adj* — **semi-ot-i-cian** \fāt-ish-ən/ *n* — **semi-ot-i-cist** \fāt-ə-sist/ *n*
semi-pal-mat-ed \sem-i-pal-māt-əd, sem-i-, -pāl(m)-āt-\\ *adj* (1785): having the anterior toes joined only part way down with a web (a plover with ~ feet)
semi-par-a-sit-ic \par-ə-sit-ik/ *adj* (1878): of, relating to, or being a parasitic plant that contains some chlorophyll and is capable of photosynthesis
semi-per-ma-nent \porm-(ə)-nənt/ *adj* (ca. 1890): lasting or intended to last for a long time but not permanent
semi-per-me-able \par-mē-ə-bəl/ *adj* (1888): partially but not freely or wholly permeable; *specif*: permeable to some usu. small molecules but not to other usu. larger particles (a ~ membrane) — **semi-per-me-abil-ity** \par-mē-ə-bil-ə-tē/ *n*
semi-pol-i-ti-cal \pə-lit-i-kəl/ *adj* (1857): of, relating to, or involving some political features or activity
semi-pop-u-lar \pāp-yə-lər/ *adj* (1899): somewhat popular
semi-por-ce-lain \pör-s(ə)-lən, -pör-\\ *n* (1880): any of several ceramic wares resembling or imitative of porcelain; esp: a relatively high-fired and hard-glazed white earthenware widely used for tableware
semi-por-no-graph-ic \pör-nə-graf-ik/ *adj* (1964): somewhat pornographic — **semi-por-nog-ra-phy** \pör-näg-rə-fē/ *n*
semi-post-al \sem-i-pōs-tl, sem-i-\\ *n* (1927): a postage stamp sold at a premium over its postal value esp. for a humanitarian purpose
semi-pre-cious \presh-əs/ *adj*, of a gemstone (ca. 1890): of less commercial value than a precious stone
semi-pri-vate \pri-vət/ *adj* (ca. 1925): of, receiving, or associated with hospital service giving a patient more privileges than a ward patient but fewer than a private patient
semi-pro \sem-i-prō, sem-i-\\ *adj* or *n* (1908): SEMIPROFESSIONAL
semi-pro-fes-sion-al \sem-i-prə-fesh-nəl, -ən-l, sem-i-\\ *adj* (1897) 1: engaging in an activity for pay or gain but not as a full-time occupation 2: engaged in by semiprofessional players (~ baseball) — **semi-pro-fes-sion-al-ly** \ē/ *adv*
semiprofessional *n* (ca. 1897): one who engages in an activity (as a sport) semiprofessionally
semi-pub-lic \sem-i-pab-lik, sem-i-\\ *adj* (1804) 1: open to some persons outside the regular constituency 2: having some features of a public institution; *specif*: maintained as a public service by a private nonprofit organization
semi-quant-i-ta-tive \kwān(t)-ə-tāt-iv/ *adj* (ca. 1927): constituting or involving less than quantitative precision — **semi-quant-i-ta-tive-ly** *adv*
semi-qua-ver \sem-i-kwā-vər, sem-i-\\ *n* (1576): SIXTEENTH NOTE
semi-re-li-gious \ri-lī-jəs/ *adj* (1864): somewhat religious in character
semi-re-tire-ment \ri-ti-(ə)r-d/ *adj* (1937): working only part-time esp. because of age or ill health
semi-re-tire-ment \ti-(ə)r-mənt/ *n* (1923): the state or condition of being semiretired
semi-rigid \sem-i-rī-jəd, sem-i-\\ *adj* (1908) 1: rigid to some degree or in some parts 2: of an airship: having a flexible cylindrical gas container with an attached stiffening keel that carries the load
semi-rur-al \rūr-əl/ *adj* (ca. 1864): somewhat rural
semi-sa-cred \sə-kred/ *adj* (ca. 1898): SEMIRELIGIOUS
semi-se-cret \sə-kret/ *adj* (1917): not publicly announced but widely known nevertheless
semi-sed-en-tary \sed-n-ter-ē/ *adj* (ca. 1930): sedentary during part of the year and nomadic otherwise (~ tribes)
semi-shrub-by \sem-i-shrəb-ē, sem-i-, esp Southern -srəb-\\ *adj* (1930): resembling or being a shrub
semi-skilled \sem-i-skild, sem-i-\\ *adj* (1916): having or requiring less training than skilled labor and more than unskilled labor
semi-soft \səft/ *adj* (ca. 1903): moderately soft; *specif*: firm but easily cut (~ cheese)
semi-sol-id \səl-əd/ *adj* (1834): having the qualities of both a solid and a liquid: highly viscous — **semisolid** *n*
semi-sweet \swēt/ *adj* (1943): slightly sweetened (~ chocolate)

semi-syn-thet-ic \sin-thet-ik/ *adj* (1937) 1: produced by chemical alteration of a natural starting material (~ penicillins) 2: containing both chemically identified and complex natural ingredients (a ~ diet)
Sem-ite \sem-it, esp Brit 'se-mit/ *n* [F *sémite*, fr. Sem Shem, fr. LL *Sem*, fr. Heb *Shēm*] (1875): a member of any of a group of peoples of southwestern Asia chiefly represented now by the Jews and Arabs but in ancient times also by the Babylonians, Assyrians, Aramaeans, Canaanites, and Phoenicians
semi-ter-res-tri-al \sem-i-tə-res-trē-əl, sem-i-, -res(h)-chəl/ *adj* (1917) 1: growing on boggy ground 2: frequenting but not living wholly on land
Sem-it-ic \sə-mit-ik/ *adj* [G *semitisch*, fr. *Semit*, *Semite* Semite, prob. fr. NL *Semita*, fr. LL *Sem Shem*] (1826) 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of the Semites; *specif*: JEWISH 2: of, relating to, or constituting a subfamily of the Afro-Asiatic language family that includes Hebrew, Aramaic, Arabic, and Ethiopic
Semitic *n* (1875): any of all of the Semitic languages
Sem-it-i-cist \sə-mit-ə-sist/ *n* (1956): SEMITIST
Sem-it-ics \mit-iks/ *n* *pl* but *sing* in constr (1895): the study of the language, literature, and history of Semitic peoples; *specif*: Semitic philology
Sem-it-ism \sem-ə-tiz-əm/ *n* (1851) 1: a Semitic character or qualities b: a characteristic feature of a Semitic language occurring in another language 2: policy favorable to Jews: predisposition in favor of Jews
Sem-it-ist \st-sit/ *n* (1885) 1: a scholar of the Semitic languages, cultures, or histories 2: often not cap: a person favoring or disposed to favor the Jews
Sem-i-ton-al \sem-i-tōn-əl, sem-i-\\ *adj* (1863): CHROMATIC 3a, SEMI-TONIC — **semi-ton-al-ly** \tōn-əl-ē/ *adv*
Sem-i-tone \sem-i-tōn, sem-i-\\ *n* (1609): the tone at a half step; also HALF STEP — **semi-ton-ic** \sem-i-tān-ik, sem-i-\\ *adj* — **semi-ton-ic-ly** \tān-ik-ē/ *adv*
Sem-i-trail-er \sem-i-trā-lər, sem-i-\\ *n* (1919) 1: a freight trailer that when attached is supported at its forward end by the fifth wheel device of the truck tractor 2: a trucking rig made up of a tractor and a semitrailer
Sem-i-trans-lu-cent \sem-i-tran(t)s-lüs-ənt, sem-i-, -tranz-\\ *adj* (1832): somewhat translucent
Sem-i-trans-par-ent \tran(t)s-par-ənt, -per-\\ *adj* (1793): imperfectly transparent
Sem-i-trop-i-cal \trāp-i-kəl/ also **semi-tropic-ic** \ik/ *adj* (1860): SUBTROPICAL
Sem-i-trop-ics \iks-\\ *n*, *pl* (1908): SUBTROPICS
Sem-i-vow-el \sem-i-vau-(ə)-l/ *n* (1530) 1: one of the glides (as English *y*, *w*, or *r*) 2: a letter representing a semivowel
Sem-i-week-ly \sem-i-wē-kē, sem-i-\\ *adj* (1791): occurring twice a week — **semiweekly** *adv*
Semiweekly *n* (1833): a semiweekly publication
Semi-works \sem-i-works, sem-i-\\ *n*, *pl* often *attrib* (1926): a manufacturing plant operating on a limited commercial scale to provide final tests of a new product or process
Semi-year-ly \sem-i-yir-(ə)-lē, sem-i-\\ *adj* (1928): occurring twice a year
Sem-ol-i-na \sem-ə-lē-nə/ *n* [It *semolino*, dim. of *semola* bran, fr. L *simila* finest wheat flour] (1797): the purified middlings of hard wheat (as durum) used esp. for pasta (as macaroni or spaghetti)
Sem-per-vi-vum \sem-per-ēv-əm/ *n* [NL, fr. L neuter of *sempervivus* ever-living, fr. *semper* ever + *vivus* living — more at QUICK] (ca. 1591): of any of a large genus of grown-up ornamentals
Sem-pi-ter-nal \sem-pi-tər-nəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. LL *sempiternalis*, fr. L *sempiternus*, fr. *semper* ever, always, fr. *sem* one, same (akin to ON *samr* same) + *per* through — more at SAME, FOR] (15c): of never-ending duration — **eternal** — **sem-pi-ter-nal-ly** \tər-nəl-ē/ *adv*
Sem-pi-ter-ni-ty \tər-ni-tē/ *n* (1599): ETERNITY
Sem-ple \sem-plē/ *adj* [alter. of *simple*] Scot (1759): of humble birth
Sem-ple-ic \sem-pli-ē-ik/ *adj* or *adv* [It, fr. L *simplicis*, simplex — more at SIMPLE] (ca. 1740): SIMPLE — used as a direction in music
Sem-pre \sem-(p)rā/ *adv* [It, fr. L *semper*] (ca. 1801): ALWAYS — used in music directions — *legato*
Sem-pstress \sem(p)-stres/ *n* var. of SEAMSTRESS
Sen \sen/ *n*, *pl* sen [Jp] (1727) — see *pen* at MONEY table
Sen *n*, *pl* sen [Indonesian *sén*, prob. fr. E *cent*] (1951) — see *rupiah* at MONEY table
Sen *n*, *pl* sen [prob. fr. Indonesian *sén*] (1954) — see *dollar*, *riel* at MONEY table
Sen *n*, *pl* sen [Malay, prob. fr. E *cent*] (1967) — see *ringgit* at MONEY table
Se-nar-i-us \si-nar-ē-əs, -ner-\\ *n*, *pl* se-nar-i-ē-ē, -ē-ē [L, fr. *senarius* consisting of six each, fr. *seni* six each, fr. *sex* six — more at SIX] (1540): a verse consisting of six feet esp. in Latin prosody
Se-nar-y \sen-ə-rē, -sen-\\ *adj* [L *senarius* consisting of six] (1661): of, based on, or characterized by six: compounded of six things or six parts (~ scale) (~ division)
Se-nate \sen-ət/ *n* [ME *senat*, fr. OF, fr. L *senatus*, lit., council of elders; fr. *senex* old, old man — more at SENIOR] (13c) 1: an assembly or council usu. possessing high deliberative and legislative functions; as a: the supreme council of the ancient Roman republic and empire b: the second chamber in the bicameral legislature of a major political unit (as a nation, state, or province) 2: the hall or chamber in which a senate meets 3: a governing body of some universities charged with maintaining academic standards and regulations and usu. composed of the principal or representative members of the faculty
Sen-a-tor \sen-ət-ər, as a title also 'sen-tər/ *n* [ME *senatour*, fr. OF *senateur*, fr. L *senator*, fr. *senatus*] (13c): a member of a senate
Sen-a-to-ri-al \sen-ə-tōr-ē-əl, -tōr-\\ *adj* (1740): of, relating to, or befitting a senator or a senate (~ office) (~ rank)
Senatorial courtesy *n* (1884): a custom of the U.S. Senate of refusing to confirm a presidential appointment of an official in or from a state when the appointment is opposed by the senators or senior senator of the president's party from that state
Senatorial district *n* (1829): a territorial division from which a senator is elected — compare CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT